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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.1

June 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 98 73

June 10, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 93 69

7965 日二初月五

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

MORE LIGHT ON THE EARLY DAYS.

Circumstances which Make the Allies Confident.

London, June 2 (delayed).
A message from Paris states that the Deputy, M. Daubigny, a member of the Army Commission, has returned from the front and informed his colleagues that General Foch told him that "the offensive of March 21 required eight to ten days to re-establish the situation." The present offensive began on Monday. We are therefore at the sixth day. Draw your own conclusions. This is interpreted as meaning that General Foch reckons that in a few days the enemy will be stopped and the situation re-established.

Some Interesting Comparisons.

London, June 8.
It is noteworthy that the extent of the German advance is less than the battle two months ago, but the capture of guns is only one half the capture of the previous battle, while the total number of prisoners claimed by the Germans is roughly about the same. Thus despite the enemy's great advantages in numbers, strategic position and surprise, the second stroke is much less damaging to the Allied strength, which it is the enemy's chief object to break, hence the warning is being given to the German public that victory is only attainable by slow stages.

The Situation Summed Up.

London, June 8.
The following telegram from Peking, dated June 7, summing up the situation on the French front, compiled from the last communiqué of the French Minister of War, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the French Minister:—

"The great offensive started by the Germans on March 21 was imposed upon them by the circumstances that they must by all means reach a decision before help from America, the weight of which had already made itself seriously felt, has given the Allies overwhelming numerical and material superiority. The defection of Russia has given Germany the means necessary for this supreme effort. The objective aimed at by the Allied Command during the present enemy offensive is to destroy the power of the adversary and wear him out while keeping intact all that, with the united efforts of the Allies, will make our victory of to-morrow certain, rapid and decisive. In the first phase of the great offensive, from March 21 to May 1, the Germans realised some gains of territory at the cost of losses estimated on May 1 at 600,000. Between Ypres and Lens they reached the line east of Ypres, west of Bailloult, west of Merville, and east of Bethune. Between Albert and Noyon they reached the line of Albert, Villers-Bretonneux, Moreuil, west of Montdidier and east of Noyon. All the enemy's efforts were smashed on this and as early as May 1 the attacking initiative of these fronts passed to the Allies.

"Following this first check, the Germans regrouped about 80 Divisions behind the front of Soissons and Rheims, of which only thirty could be considered fresh, and launched on this front a new offensive on May 21. The Allied front bent but nowhere was it broken. Our losses in men and material have been far less than the enemy's. The great reserves at the disposal of our Generalissimo are still intact. The advance realised by the Germans in this second phase of the contest is definitely checked. More than fifty Divisions out of eighty at their disposal have already been engaged on this front between Noyon and Rheims. The line now runs east of Noyon, west of Soissons, east of Villers-Cotterêts, north of Chateau-Thierry, north-west and north-east of Rheims. The Allies are expecting shortly a new enemy attack between Noyon and Albert. The High Allied Command views the coming operations with full confidence."

The Situation a Week Ago.

London, June 3 (delayed).
The story of the fighting during the past two days is a story of increasing heroism of the French resistance to the desperate German rush. The enemy has shifted the direction of his attack from the south to the west and apparently does not now intend to cross the Marne and though repeated French counter-attacks come nearer to arresting the advance than at any time since the battle began, they have not arrested it at the immediate danger point, which is Noyon, Soissons and the Chateau-Thierry line, where the fiercest fighting was proceeding at the week-end. The enemy advance has been greatly slowed down, thanks chiefly to the tenacity with which the defenders clung to the outskirts of Soissons, which are the key to the positions. German forces closely packed round Soissons are unable to debouch therefrom.

If the French can hold the line here a little longer, their reserves, whose weight is beginning to be felt, should turn the scale and bring the enemy to a standstill. Some English experts are of the opinion that the enemy is conducting on the Marne an offensive on such a scale that it is doubtful whether he will be able to manage another offensive simultaneously. Others think that a further German advance would be most risky, with powerful French armies in Champagne and Argonne on his rear. Others again consider that Ludendorff, having secured the flank, may continue the attempts in the direction of Amiens.

The view in Paris is one of patience and confidence. It is pointed out that the sudden check of the enemy advance is most remarkable, coming on the fifth day, compared with the ninth day of the offensive in March. But the opinion is expressed that the Crown Prince may be calling a halt in order to await the arrival of delayed reserves and with forty Divisions of enemy reserves still unengaged it behoves Generalissimo Foch to employ his reserves most cautiously, otherwise, while at grips with the enemy, he may find himself held up at another point. The general view in Paris is inclined to be optimistic. A semi-official commentator declares that if complete stabilisation is not yet achieved, at least the strategic balance is turning in favour of the Allies.

Refugees.

London, June 3 (delayed).
A Paris message states that 120,000 refugees from the battlefield have passed through Paris in four days.

A German Admission.

London, June 3 (delayed).
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, writing in the North German Gazette, a German Lieutenant Colonel, who participated in the battle, admits that the losses of some German attacking units were very heavy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The Early Days of the Offensive.

London, June 3 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on June 2, sends the following details of the first day's fighting north of the Aisne. They are important because of the light they throw on the swift Anglo-French retreat in the early hours of May 17. It has been explained already that the British held the front from Orsoigne to Bernicourt, crossing the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac. The left of our line was formed by the Fifteenth Territorial Division, which held the Calonne Plateau immediately above Orsoigne. On our left the line was carried on by a French Division which had already a very extended front along the Chemin-des-Dames. The probability of a German attack in this sector was fully recognised, but the enemy gave no sign of his intention until the bombardment began on May 27. Bad weather had hindered aeroplane observation work along the Aisne since March. The truth is that it was unnecessary for the Germans to make noticeable preparations. They knew this front was lightly held and they estimated accurately the number of troops they would require to ensure the indispensable success. Then they poured in streams of fresh Divisions to pursue their advantage, but Von Hutier's method of attack makes it superfluous for the troops required to exploit the victory to appear on the battlefield until quite sure the opening attack has succeeded. On a front such as the Germans held—concentrated to whether a far larger number of troops than was actually occupied—it was not difficult for the enemy to put in the number of divisions necessary for the attack, without fresh digging close the front, which would have inevitably revealed his purpose.

To understand what followed it must be remembered that the French front under the Chemin-des-Dames in Ailette Valley, as well as the crest itself, was in full view of the German artillery observers on the opposite line of heights. The position of the French trenches was well-known to the Germans. The French front was attacked in greater density than ours. Enemy infantry suffered heavily from our machine-gun fire in crossing the valley, but it was in too great a strength to be held back thereby and it was on the crest practically in a stridge. They seem to have crossed the crest by a narrow neck uniting Calonne and Vandœuvre Plateaux. At any rate, the first intimation of their presence that the British Division had was the sudden appearance of a German column in their rear, making their way down the steep slope to Craonne. Retreat was inevitable. The Anglo-French line fell back to the river bank, fighting all the way, in order to save the unity of line.

The British Fifteenth and Eighth Divisions were swamped by the weight of German numbers and lost heavily. On the right and south of the river, the Twenty-first Division and the neighbouring French Division held firm. The British Twenty-fifth Division, which was in reserve, sent up supports early in the day, so all the British troops on the Aisne front participated in the battle. All the British Divisions and also French Divisions holding Chemin-des-Dames have been engaged and suffered heavily in the battles of Picardy and Flanders. As the retreat continued under attacks of a fresh stream of German Divisions, our line became alarmingly thin. Reinforcements arrived in the evening and the line was reconstituted. Since then we have practically given no ground although constantly engaged with the enemy, and the weight of the German attack has shifted to another wing of the battle between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. The same French Division which began battle on our right close to Bernicourt, is still holding with us after a week of incessant fighting.

Value of Reinforcements.

London, June 2 (delayed).
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Havas correspondent on the French front, telegraphing on the evening of June 8, says:—Fighting is proceeding with unequalled bitterness, but the weight of our reinforcements is beginning to be heavily felt. The German advance between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry is held, while our resistance is beginning to be victorious between Soissons and the Marne. The Germans are also beginning to throw in new divisions, of which fifteen were identified on May 30, not including reserves. Valiantly aided by British Divisions, we are now combating a formidable assault of over forty-five Divisions. It is now no longer doubtful that Germany again seeks on this new battlefield the decision which has always escaped her.

A Successful Operation.

London, June 3 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on June 3, states:—Our operation in the neighbourhood of Vieux-berquin was completely successful. It has given us some high ground and two farms which have been converted into strong machine-gun posts. Our casualties are light. Although the enemy resisted with considerable obstinacy our raid east of Tilloy on the night of June 1, a most daring enterprise, we penetrated more than a thousand yards and entirely cleared four hundred yards of German trenches, bombing all dug-outs and blowing up a heavy trench mortar which had been troublesome. Prisoners estimate that an entire German company was wiped out.

OUR NAVY.

A Tribute from Germany.

London, June 2 (delayed).
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the well-known naval critic Captain Persius, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt on the anniversary of the battle of Jutland, says:—"It is opportune again to realise how serious Britain must be taken as an enemy. She has never yet lost a war and she has triumphed at the end of every campaign. Statements such as that a second Jutland would shatter British naval domination merely anger German naval men, many of whom have already found the British brave and strong opponents and who know that the utmost strength would be needed to beat them off in another encounter."

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

London, June 2 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the long-range bombardment has been resumed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

What the German Socialists Think.

London, June 2 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that at a meeting of the German Socialist Party, held on May 31, Herr Ebert said that a copy of the Entente Socialists' Memorandum, cabled on February 24, had just been received. Indirectly the attitude of the German Socialists thereto was laid down in the Memorandum regarding the Stockholm Conference, which was unanimously approved by the last Party Congress. German Socialists were always ready to participate in a conference of all Socialist parties and to negotiate with them on the basis of the Stockholm Memorandum. The Entente Socialists' war aims largely accorded with the annexionist aims of their Governments. The meeting passed a resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 19 last year.

Some German Comment.

London, June 2 (delayed).
Peace talk is again in full swing in Germany. The *Kreuz Zeitung* and *Vorwärts* both urge the Government to publicly state its war aims. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says the demand should be confined to safeguarding Germany's vital interests. German military successes would strengthen the effect of a peace offer at present.

Vorwärts says the offer should be such as would really lead to peace forthwith. It affirms that the *Kreuz Zeitung's* demand really amounts to utilising the German successes by the Government permanently to its annexion programme, in view of the Pan-German demands for a huge indemnity and annexations east and west, a Colonial Empire in Africa, etc.

Austro-Hungarian Socialists' Views.

London, June 3 (delayed).
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna conference of Austro-Hungarian Socialists was attended by delegates from everywhere throughout the Monarchy. The conference resolved to demand the immediate convocation in the Reichsrath and its consideration of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties which the conference considers a violation of all principles of peace by understanding. It further resolved upon requesting the Central Governments to offer as a general peace basis, firstly, the establishment of a League of Nations, with a general disarmament institution and international arbitration courts; secondly, the renunciation of annexations and indemnities, west, south, east and south-east; and, thirdly, to grant full self-determination to the border peoples torn from Russia.

DAMAGE AT ZEEBRUGGE.

London, June 2 (delayed).
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraaf's* frontier correspondent states that the serial attack on Zebrugge cabled on May 31, partially destroyed the De Jaeger Works, engaged in repairing guns and sorting ammunition. Numerous soldiers and a few civilians were killed. The Zebrugge sluices are not yet properly usable.

ESPIONAGE IN AMERICA.

London, June 3 (delayed).
A message from Kansas City states that Rose Astor Stokes, wife of the New York publicist millionaire, James Phelps Stokes, has been sent to prison for ten years under the Espionage Law. She has long been a picturesque figure in the Socialist movement.

U.S. RED CROSS FUND.

London, June 3 (delayed).
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Red Cross Fund has reached 170 million dollars, as compared with the 100 million requested.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, June 3 (delayed).
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Home Secretary, Lord Newton, and General Balford would be the British Delegates to the Hague with wide discretion in connection with the exchange of prisoners of war.

A ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

London, June 2 (delayed).
A Copenhagen correspondent states it is reported from West Jutland that on June 1 a British destroyer brought down a Zeppelin in the North Sea.

RUSSIANS NOT WANTED IN FINLAND.

London, June 2 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that the Finnish Government has decreed the immediate expulsion of Russians, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Many Russians have been arrested at Helsinki.

THE VATICAN THANKS BRITAIN.

London, June 2 (delayed).
A message from Rome says that the Vatican has thanked Britain for the willingness with which she accepted the proposal not to bombard Cologne on Corpus Christi Day.

THE RAIDS ON PARIS.

London, June 2 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, telegraphing on June 2 says:—This morning's air raid was the thirty-seventh Gotha raid on Paris. The barrage was one of the most violent yet put up. It is reported that only one Gotha penetrated the defences. Four persons were seriously injured. A huge abandoned Gotha was captured near Provost, Par-de-Calais on May 29. Some of the crew were taken prisoner later.

(Continued on page 8.)

SEDITION CHARGE.

Heavy Fines for Articles Prejudicing Recruiting.

Attempting to cause sedition was the charge made recently at Bow-street against Leo Alfred Garner, Walnut-tree-walk, Kensington road, George Sanders, Garrard Street, Soho, and the Twentieth Century Press, 1912, Ltd., of Clerkenwell-green.

The alleged seditious statements were made in articles entitled, "Who is to blame?" and "Oh! State, thou art a beastly King," which appeared in the "Licensed Vehicles Trade Record," described as devoted to the interests of the cab, bus, tram, and commercial industries. Sanders was the editor, Garner was the author of the articles, and the Twentieth Century Press were the printers.

Sir Archibald Bodkin said the first article attacked the Labour leaders for having taken a patriotic course. It suggested that the country was not fighting for a noble cause; that the war was the outcome of capitalist manceuvres; and that financiers were running the show, and when a wounded man returned, gloated over their work. The second article stated that Mesopotamia, France, and Egypt "were the countries where our sons were taken to find graves, and dragged from home to fight, not for the rights of small nations, but to make others rich."

The general manager of the Twentieth Century Press said he was away when the articles were published, and if his attention had been called to them he should have prohibited them. Sir A. Bodkin added that he did not think the conduct of the company could have been better.

The magistrate described the articles as disgraceful and deserving of heavy punishment. Sanders was fined £250 and thirty guineas costs, or two months; Garner, £100 and fifteen guineas costs, or one month; and the Twentieth Century, £20 and ten guineas costs.

German Socialists Imprisoned.
Twelve German Independent Socialists at Leipzig have received sentences ranging from eighteen months to twelve years imprisonment for, among other things, calling a strike for peace in February and September, 1917.

Spotted Fever at Nagasaki.
Fourteen cases of cerebro-spinal fever, or meningitis, have been reported at Nagasaki. The patients have been removed to the Isolation Hospital at Takunokubo. Precautions are being taken by the authorities against the spread of the disease.

An Effective Reprisal.
Col. Richard L. Woodhouse said in a recruiting address at Lexington: "There's nothing like reprisals. A tobaccoist sent a doctor the other day a ten-dollar box of cigars, saying he knew they hadn't been ordered, but they were so excellent he was sure the doctor would enjoy them. Bill, enquired. 'Terms strictly cash.' The doctor wrote back:—'Delighted with the cigars. Though it is true you haven't called me in, I venture to send you here with two prescriptions for rheumatism and dyspepsia, respectively, that I am sure you will like, as they have given universal satisfaction to my patients. My charges being 5 dol. per prescription, we are now quits.'"

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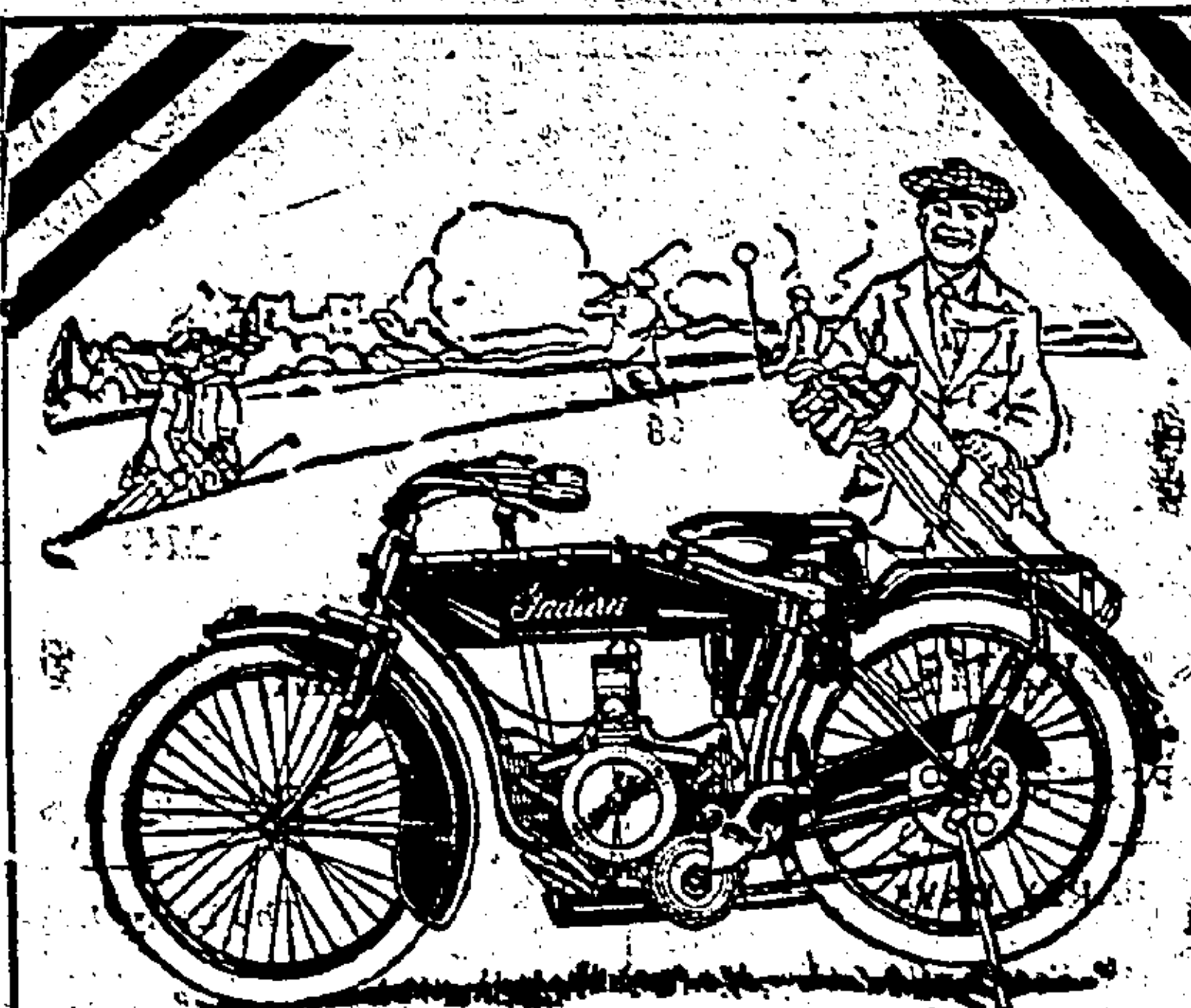
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GENERAL NEWS.

Germany's Rapacity.

It is reported from Helsingfors that Germany is requisitioning all petrol, metals, coffee, tobacco, leather, textiles and rubber in Finland; also assuming control of the Customs and retaining in bond all Russian merchandise and further enforcing compulsory military service.

Baron Goto.
 In Le Petit Journal Mr. J. W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador at Berlin, devotes an article to Baron Goto, in which he vaunts the merits, energy and tenacity of the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose career and thorough knowledge of Japan's relationship with China and Russia prepared him in a remarkable manner to pursue the policy of truth and even which Japan has always made a rule to practice.

Women and Travelling.
 For the information of homeward-bound travellers the passport regulations restricting women and children from travelling through danger zones will be strictly enforced. In doubtful cases the Military Control Officer at New York, or other final port of embarkation, will be consulted before the Consulate can grant passport or visa. If it is desired that such consultation be made by telegraph, the applicant will be required to make a deposit in advance sufficient to cover the messages in both directions.

Paris-London Air Post.

The question of the best types of machine for an aerial post and goods service has been minutely studied (says a Paris correspondent) by M. Soreau, vice-president of the French Aero Club whose conclusions have been presented to the Academy of Science. M. Soreau favours two types—namely, the two-seater Spad, 1915 machine, weighing two tons and carrying a load of 7 cwt., and a lighter type weighing a ton and a quarter and transporting 5 cwt. For Paris-London he prefers 11 machines of the second type to 7 of the first, as the running costs would be about equal, while a paying load would be greater. For longer routes a different type might be desirable.

Gallant Merchant Seamen.

Dr. Addison addressed a meeting of business men at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and in the course of his remarks said that no class of men had rendered nobler or more meritorious services during the war than our merchant seamen. Before the war the conditions of large numbers of these officers was a disgrace to the nation. There ought to be some organisation between those who represented the men and those owned the ships for ensuring a proper standard of employment after the war. What form that arrangement would take he would not attempt to suggest. They would discuss it openly and frankly with both parties, but in was only due to those men, who had put themselves into the front rank of peril, that they should be fittingly dealt with.

From Lower Deck to Lieutenant.

Fifty naval warrant officers—2 chief gunners, 41 gunners, 2 chief signal boatswains, and 3 boat-swains—have been specially selected by the Admiralty and promoted to the rank of lieutenant. This may be taken as the first instalment towards the full recognition of lower-deck merit which The Daily Mail has constantly urged. The new lieutenants are all between the ages of 35 and 42, and the commanding officers who have been required to prove their confidence by agreeing to employ them as watch-keeping lieutenants in their own ships. Five D.S.O.s are among the new lieutenants, including Gunner Harry Morgan, who did fine work with the torpedo boats of the Liberty in the first Heligoland fight and was awarded a bar last year. The junior gunner promoted goes over the heads of about 300 seniors, and in the ordinary course of routine would not have become a lieutenant for fifteen years or more.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Dangerous Find.
A party of Chinese fishermen who were engaged in fishing with a drag net off Tsingtau, discovered a mechanical mine on May 18. The Japanese Naval Coast Guard despatched a boat to the place indicated and it was brought ashore. The mine proved to be one of those laid by the Germans during the siege. The cable was severed and the mine was adrift in the sea.

Royal Visitor to Japan.
Prince Arthur of Connaught is expected to arrive in Tokio toward the end of this month, when, on behalf of the King, he will present to the Emperor of Japan the Field Marshal's baton, the emblem of the highest rank in the British Army recently conferred on the Emperor by the King. His Royal Highness arrived in New York on May 24.

Gold's Experience.
Bangkok, April 5.—Lieut. Colonel Obbard, Commissioner of Paga, and Major Williams, Bangkok Battalion Military Police, had an unusual experience while golfing at Minga near Bangkok. They were in the open and were approaching the twelfth hole when they saw a large snake a short distance in front of them. Major Williams went forward to see what kind it was when it moved to attack him. He then saw it was a "hamadryas" or king cobra, and struck at him. It missed him but returned to the attack, whereupon Col. Obbard went to Major Williams' assistance. The snake turned and struck at him and bit his trousers. Before the snake could strike again Colonel Obbard killed it with his stick. It measured 7 feet and was a fine specimen of this species.

The Destroyer's "Eggs."
A correspondent with a destroyer flotilla writes: Ten minutes ago a sudden yawning in a heavy swell revealed a periscope and a conning tower. T.B.D.—plunged across the spot, but was just too late to ram the U-boat. But the U-boat's dive was also too late. A sure hand had touched a lever. The sea roared and the stem of a submarine shot momentarily into view and vanished again. An opalescent oil stream bubbled to the surface. "No need to waste another egg on him," cheerfully remarked the young man who had pulled the lever. To-day T. B. D.—has had a busy day. Shortly after dawn a report was received that a submarine track had been sighted. T. B. D.—plunges right on to it. The sea gives three awesome raps. A little oil ripples on the surface of the water. The ship's log records laconically: "7.45 a.m.—Moving track reported; 8.15 a.m.—track sighted; 8.20 a.m.—appropriate action taken." The three great roars are the outward and audible sign of "appropriate action." So the routine of straining the U-boat goes on. It is simple. It becomes increasingly effective.

An Optical Illusion Explained.
Why the setting sun as it drops close to the horizon appears larger than usual and oval instead of round is explained by Mr. W. F. Badgley in Popular Astronomy. The enlargement, he says, is generally an optical illusion due to the disc of the sun appearing close to the horizon, which we know to be very far distant. When the atmosphere is dusty and hot, however, it acts as a magnifying glass. The oval appearance can best be understood by drawing a small circle on a sheet of white paper and placing a reading glass over it. When the circle is under the centre of the lens it appears as a circle, but as the glass is moved till the circle is near its edge the circle gradually becomes an oval. "The sun as it nears the horizon and appears enlarged usually becomes an oval longer in breadth than in height, because it is seen through the edge of an aerial lens," writes Mr. Badgley. "The air, to a small height, is in a condition to magnify objects and has been so all day, but looking upward its thin layer would have little effect, whereas looking through it toward the horizon the effect would be increased, about sixteen times by the increased depth of air looked through."

NOTICES.

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INDIA'S ANSWER TO THE KAISER.

In the rush of war events there is a danger that we should forget the splendid service to the Empire rendered by the Indian divisions that landed in France in the autumn of 1914. Their record is told in "The Indian Corps in France," by Lieut. Colonel J. W. P. Merewether and Sir Frederick Smith (Murray, 19s. 6d.), and a splendid record it is. The authors say:

"Of the Indian Corps it may be said that as much was asked of them as has been asked of any troops at any period or in any theatre of this war. They stemmed that first German onslaught through the late autumn of 1914 which ended in the bitter fighting at Givenchy. They played a glorious part in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The second battle of Ypres, the struggle for the Aubers ridge, and the desperate assaults of Loos—all claimed a toll of blood from this devoted corps. They were asked to do much and they tried to do everything they were asked."

Indian troops have fought with heroic endurance in France, in Egypt, at Aden, on the Suez Canal, in Gallipoli, in East Africa, in West Africa, and in Mesopotamia. They were the first of the overseas troops to man with untiring qualities the sodden trenches of Flanders. They furnished the first bulwark of British East Africa. They flogged back the first Turkish attack on the Suez Canal. The army in Mesopotamia, alike in its failures and its triumphs, was in the main an Indian Army based upon India. Nearly five hundred thousand men—British and Indian—have left India since the war began to take part in one theatre or another, though before the war the whole Indian Army only amounted to 236,000 men.

This was India's answer to Germany's expectation that when the Empire was in trouble she would play the traitor. The book contains many fine stories of personal courage and devotion. It excites the comradeship that existed between the Indian and the British troops, and it insists on the happy relations that exist between the Indians and their British officers.

THE PORTUGUESE IN BENGAL.

Calcutta's Importance First Recognised.

An interesting lecture on the "Rise of Portuguese in Bengal" was recently delivered before a large audience at Union Chapel Hall, Dharmatola, Calcutta, by Mr. J. J. Campos, the Hon. Mr. Justice Greaves presiding. This is the first of a series of three lectures that will be given on later dates, the remaining two being on "The Fall of the Portuguese in Bengal" and on "The Relics of the Portuguese in Bengal."

The lecturer said that under Joao de Silveira the Portuguese, in 1517, first drank of the waters of the Ganges. This was the dawn of the 16th century that had ushered in a period of conquest as the close of the 15th had witnessed the culmination of discovery. This was the time when the Great Albuquerque's dream about an eastern empire was realised and when the Portuguese flag waved triumphantly on an almost unbroken coast from Gibraltar to Abyssinia and from Ormuz to Malacca.

The lecturer dwelt on the political and commercial condition of Bengal and on the importance of the port of Saigon on the river Sarawati, which was described by Ptolemy and the unknown author of the "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea," and whence were shipped the muslins of Dacca which clad the Roman ladies.

He described the doings of various Portuguese expeditions that came to Bengal till about 1580 when the Portuguese made their important settlement in Hooghly, a place so remarkable in Indian history because there within a narrow range seven European nations strove for supremacy.

He adduced evidence for what was not yet known that the Portuguese had made an earlier settlement in 1537. The controversy about the derivation of the word Hooghly was fully discussed. The prosperity of the Portuguese in Hooghly who eventually became really independent of the Moghul Emperor read like a page of romance. After referring to other Portuguese

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AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wan-chai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

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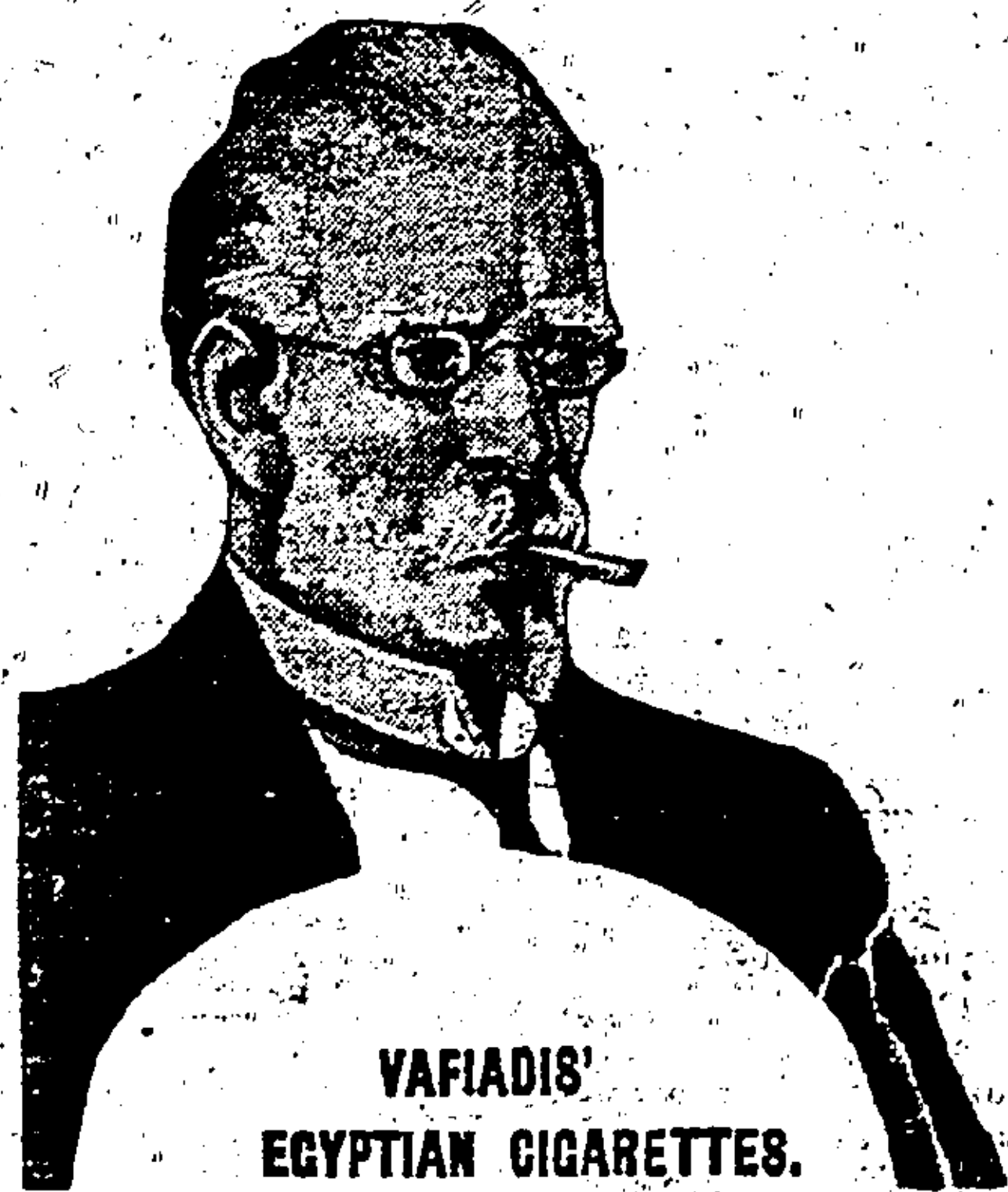
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settlements in Dacca, Balasore, Pipri, Hijli and other places, the lecturer dwelt on their important doings on the side of Chittagong especially on the feast of Sebastian Gonsalves who starting life as an adventurer became the King of Sandwip Island and married the daughter of the King of Arakan.

He described the connection of the Portuguese with the battles between the Afghan Sher Shah and Mahmud Shah, the last of the Lodi Kings of Bengal, and then traced the troubles arising from Hamayun's disastrous invasion of Bengal undertaken to punish Sher Shah's treachery.

The description of Portuguese trade in Bengal was particularly interesting. The principal things brought to Bengal by the Portuguese were "brocade," "velvet," "damask," "tulle," "muslin" and

various kinds of cloth brought from Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo; cinnamon from Ceylon, pepper from Malabar, camphor from Borneo; sea-shells (Nauris and chank) from Maldives and Coromandel coast; Sandal-wood from Timor and Lolor, and silks, jewels and furs from Bengal in the 17th century were the commodities which the Portuguese shipped from the province.

In the words of the late C. B. Wilson, the lecturer remarked that it was under their (Portuguese) commercial supremacy that the places which we know by the name of Calcutta first began to have any importance and it is to them that we are chiefly indebted for our first reliable information about Hooghly and its markets.

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WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certified Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

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Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. S. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, several important alterations will be made in the time table.

Time tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section.
WEN TEH CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section.

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There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
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TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses, with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamoen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

THE TIME FOR CHOICE.

From time to time we have had occasion to comment on the German method of making war and to contrast Prussian barbarism with the higher ideals which animate the Allied nations in all that they are called upon to do in the great struggle which still convulses the world. We have shown how the Hun literally stops at nothing, on land, on sea or in the air, so long as he can bring injury or discomfort to his foes, and that in this or any other regard his plighted word is worth just as much, and no more, as was the German signature to the now famous "scrap of paper." With Germany, might is right all the time. No other factor is allowed to obscure that doctrine. The Hun hopes to win the war by its application. It has paid them so far, it is true, for, used against a more scrupulous and honourable foe, it has given the German hordes an advantage which is bound to bring temporary success. But the time will come when other factors will operate to offset this revolting abuse of power.

Since the war began there have been many well-meaning efforts made by neutral nations to bring about a cessation of hostilities through the process of mediation. We all know how sincerely the United States worked in that direction before circumstances compelled entry into the conflict, and we have seen from time to time many other efforts aiming at the re-establishment of peace. These efforts, however, have all come to naught, just as have the "feelers" sent out every now and again from the Vatican. They have failed, we think, because to a very large extent their sponsors have not had the courage to say and act upon what they think. Fear of the consequences has undoubtedly been a big factor in holding back many a neutral nation whose real sympathies must lean towards the ideals for which the Allies are fighting and for the chivalrous method in which the Entente nations carry on the war. But there comes a time when neutrality amounts to something very little removed from sin; and we fear that time has been reached in the present war. The world has had time enough now in which to judge between the rights and wrongs of the case, and on moral grounds at any rate it is time some of the non-belligerents made their voices heard. It is universally known, for example, that, if it but further his end, the Hun will not hesitate to torpedo hospital ships and passenger liners, to enslave and deport the people of occupied territories, to torture prisoners, wantonly to destroy sacred buildings and monuments of art, and even wilfully to bomb Red Cross hospitals. That is the German way, and these things have become so characteristic of the Hun that they no longer cause us any surprise.

But what do the neutral nations and the Vatican think of this kind of warfare? The Times speaks its mind quite openly and very much to the point when it refers to the Vatican's attitude towards the incompatible Allied and German conceptions of war. The Pope's efforts towards peace have been quite sincere; we do not doubt that. We realise also the delicate position in which His Holiness finds himself. But in face of the basic differences underlying the Allied and the German ideals, and in face of the unchristian actions of the Hun during these four years, can there be any doubt as to whose side the Right is on? The Corpus Christi Day bombing incidents are sufficient to damn the Germans, and unless these outrages are denounced by the Holy See, the most unpleasant conclusions will be deduced. The Pope, as the spiritual head of a Great Church, should be "unwaveringly with the Right and against the Wrong." And the time for decision would appear to have now arrived.

The Royal Silver Wedding.

We are sure that is the wish of everyone in the Colony that Their Majesty's Silver Wedding should not be allowed to pass without some kindly recognition on the part of Hongkong. For that reason we hail with much satisfaction the proposal that the women of Hongkong should mark the occasion by the making of a collection, the proceeds to be used as Her Majesty may determine. This, as those issuing the appeal remark, would be in the nature of a tribute from women to a woman who is greatly loved and honoured. Queen Mary has during this war more than ever endeared herself to Britishers the world over, for she has incessantly given of her time and labour on behalf of works of mercy prompted by the terrible struggle which is still continuing. Lady May hopes that every woman in the Colony, irrespective of nationality, will contribute, and we sincerely trust that this will be the case. Some can afford much more than others, of course, but that is no reason why all should not help. In a matter of this kind, small subscriptions are especially welcome, and we note with pleasure in this connection that the amounts of individual contributions are not to be made public. All can thus do their share without any invidious distinctions being drawn, and the gift will come, as is only right and proper, from the women of Hongkong as a whole. We wish the movement every possible success.

For Sweet Charity.

The fertile brains of the European members of the General Committee of the War Charities Fund have discovered yet another source of revenue and one, we should be inclined to think, that should prove very satisfactory. The new source proposed to be tapped is the European social and sports clubs, of which there are a large number in the Colony, and that the sportsmen connected with them will readily respond there need be no doubt. Very likely in one way or another many of those to whom the fresh appeal is about to be made, have contributed, and probably still continue to contribute, to the War Charities Fund, but this appeal made to them and with which their club will be specially identified should be particularly fruitful. This is a source that might have been tapped long ago, and that it was not points to the fact that the organization was not so satisfactory as might be desired. Of course, even the most eager or the most energetic cannot be expected to hit on all the likely sources of income, and therefore it will be as well merely to note that now that the Clubs have an opportunity of contributing in their corporate capacity, that they will do so in a manner worthy of the cause for which the subscriptions are being called.

More German Barbarity.

We read in one of to-day's telegrams from Paris that, "German aeroplanes have been most active recently." If this activity were of a legitimate character one could but learn of it what it obviously implied. When, however, we read that the chief objectives were "hospitals and rest camps," it makes one's blood boil to think that such barbarous conduct should be so frequently carried out without receiving in return some effective reprisals. The first bomb, we are told, fell on a hospital canteen, burying a nurse in the ruins. That is bad, but even worse remains to be told, for it is further stated that "a party of nurses and territorial belonging to the camp staff were bombed mercilessly until three o'clock in the morning." The unfortunate nurses, it is stated, "took refuge in a cornfield and sheltered under some trees round which they moved continually as the aircraft circled above." Could anything be more diabolical than such treatment of defenceless women—women, too, engaged in the humane work of ministering to the sick and the suffering? Only the modern Hun could be capable of such barbarous villainies and long after the war is over such conduct will cease the name of Germany to be received with disgust and loathing.

DAY BY DAY.

WISDOM IS BETTER THAN WEAPON OF WAR, BUT ONE SINNER DESTROYETH MUCH GOOD.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fifteenth anniversary of the assassination of the King and Queen of Serbia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

NEVER put off till TOMORROW the War Bond ticket you should buy TO-DAY.

Knocked Down by Motor Car.

The police report that a Chinese, aged 37, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from wounds on his right temple and bruises on his chest caused by his being knocked down by a motor car which was rounding the bend at Aberdeen Docks. The injuries are not serious.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ending June 8 three fatal cases of bubonic plague, one fatal case of diphtheria and one non-fatal case of enteric fever, were reported. There were also six cases of spotted fever notified as a result of which there were three deaths. The sufferer in every case was Chinese.

No Fares Paid.

Eight Chinese men and youths were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with travelling from Canton on the s.s. Honam without paying their fares. They all admitted the offence, saying they had not enough money to pay the fares. Five of the men were fined \$10 each, or 21 days' hard labour, and the three younger defendants were fined \$5 each, or 14 days'.

Stole an Anchor.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with stealing a brass lock and an anchor from a ship in the harbour. Captain Spott, of the ship concerned, said that the defendant succeeded in getting off the ship with the articles but was arrested on the wharf. The defendant, who stated that he had only recently arrived in the Colony, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

After 20 Years' Absence.

To return to his native country after twenty years' absence and to be fined \$500 is the lot that befell a Chinese who was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. The man arrived from America on a Japanese steamer yesterday and in his luggage was found concealed a six-chamber revolver. He told his Worship that the revolver was not his own property, but that he had been asked to bring it to Hongkong by a friend. For importing the weapon his Worship imposed the fine stated above.

Robbed His Companion.

A Chinese, living at 7, Rose Lane, with another man, awoke during Saturday night to discover that his companion had left the house taking with him a quantity of clothing that did not belong to him. He later discovered that his dishonest companion had been arrested in the street by a detective and was at the Police Station. On arriving at the station he was able to identify the clothing as his and also found that some pawn tickets had been stolen as well. Mr. J. R. Wood had the thief before him at the Police Court this morning and passed sentence of one month's hard labour.

Organ Recital.

Mr. Denham Fuller will give an organ recital at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. on Monday next. Several of the pieces in the programme are being played by request and will include, amongst other items, Intermezzo (Cavaleria) by Mascagni; the second movement of Schubert's famous "Unfinished" Symphony, two movements only of which were completed at the time of his death; Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor; and the concluding number of an Organ Suite by the recitalist, part of which was used as some of the incidental music in the Scenes from Shakespeare on St. George's Day last year. A collection will be made in aid of the organ fund.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

In connection with the Hongkong branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Mrs. C. C. Hickling, Hon. Secretary, sends us the following report for May:—

City Hall Work Party.

Under Mrs. Lammett—3 cases were packed on May 2nd and May 8th, and sent to Bombay Red Cross Depot containing—3 doz. covers, 28 pairs of slippers, 43 shrouds, 18 mosquito nets, 186 bedjackets, 26 dressing gowns, 112 vests, 78 shirts, 29 night shirts, 11 reversible bedjackets, 5 pairs of bed boots, 7 eye bandages, 7 head bandages, 12 milk covers, 23 doz. handkerchiefs, 10 surgical shirts, 30 mops, 20 scrubbers, 55 pairs of pyjamas, 1 fly estover, canvas and wool, playing cards, 15 bed jackets, 38 vests, 50 pairs grass slippers (from Capt. Hodgins).

One case was packed on May 16th for Bombay, containing—4 doz. mops, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, 9 milk covers, 3 pairs of slippers, 8 reversible bedjackets, 10 surgical coats, 19 shrouds, 6 mosquito nets, 11 night shirts, 62 pairs of pyjamas, 4 bed jackets, 13 small pillows, 20 shirts, 2 vests were given to local troops.

One box of worn garments was also sent to Bombay containing—2 suits, 19 jackets, 17 pairs white trousers, 2 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shirts, 13 pairs of socks, 3 vests, 1 jersey, 1 tablecloth, 1 muffler and sundry small articles.

One case was packed on 22nd May and sent to Bombay containing—7 dressing gowns, 16 shrouds, 4 reversible bed jackets, 28 milk covers, 8 pairs slippers, 2 pairs bed boots, 4 eye bandages, 2 scrubbers, 79 vests, 27 shirts, 5 night shirts, 7 bed jackets, 30 pyjamas, 279 pairs of socks, 18 muffers, 28 pairs of knee caps, 12 helmets, 23 bed socks, 5 pairs of gloves.

Our Little Bit Society.

Under Mrs. Green—To Mrs. Eden, Jacksonville Work Society, 54 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead—2 pillows, 2 quilts, 16 pairs stretcher boots, 28 muffers, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 54 suits pyjamas, 26 flannel vests, 333 roller bandages, 4 bags swabs, 25 pairs socks, 2 tins ginger, 3 floor cloths, 1 parcel for a little girl.

To the Hon. Secretary, Q.M.N.G., 2 Cavendish Square, London, W.—5 quilts, 5 pillows, 45 sleeveless sweaters, 5 pairs stretcher boots, 60 ear and eye bandages, 50 suits pyjamas, 24 pairs socks, 20 white woolen caps.

To the Commandant, "The Obsequists," Shelford Red Cross Hospital, Cambridgehire—44 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs slippers, 10 white woolen caps, 11 muffers, 60 ear and eye bandages, 192 roller bandages.

To Mrs. A. E. Barton, Hon. Sec. Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi—42 sleeveless sweaters, 14 muffers, 736 roller bandages, 120 ear and eye bandages, 201 suits pyjamas, 10 mops, 9 face cloths, 3 bags swabs, 20 meat covers, 50 pairs socks, 75 milk covers, 36 flannel vests, 50 pairs stretcher boots, 1 lot magazines.

To a local resident leaving for the Front. 3 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 2 flannel vests, 1 sleeveless sweater.

Union Church.

Under Mrs. Macdonald—58 roller bandages, 24 many tail bandages, 29 eye bandages, 29 suits pyjamas, 13 vests, 16 pairs bed socks, 54 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 30 hold all bags, 75 milk covers, 21 hospital squares, 8 mosquito nets, 48 shirts, 12 mops, 18 helmets, 10 surgical caps, 26 packs of cards, 48 handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers.

Catholic Women's League. Under Miss Loureire—29 pairs socks, 14 pairs bed socks, 15 muffers, 1 pair gloves, 1 helmet, 23 knitted scrubbers, 21 hospital squares, 24 khaki handkerchiefs, 42 doz. grass swabs, 1548 roller bandages, 2 doz. packs playing cards.

Westway Church Working Party. Under Mrs. Robinson—768 roller bandages, 64 shirts, 29 muffers, 48 pairs socks, 135 handkerchiefs, 42 scrubbers, 1 pair surgical stockings, 6 pairs knee caps, 200 swabs, 10 vests.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Proposed Gift from Hongkong Women.

A suggestion was made some time ago, that on the occasion of Their Majesty's Silver Wedding on July 6th, the women of the Empire should present to Her Majesty Queen Mary a "Shower of gifts" towards the various forms of war work in which she is interested.

In view of the impossibility of sending home gifts in kind it has occurred to the women of Hongkong might, alternatively, out of their personal allowances and funds, make a collection with a view to placing at the Queen's disposal a sum of money to be used at Her Majesty's discretion. This would be in the nature of a tribute from Women to a Woman—above all to one whom we all love and honour and whose manifold activities it is only fitting that we should endeavour to assist as much as in us lies.

Will those women who are desirous of contributing kindly send their gifts to Lady May, who wishes to add that every sum, however small, will be welcome? She would like to see every woman in the Colony a contributor, irrespective of nationality. As the time is short it is proposed to close the list on June 20th.

The amount received daily will be notified in the public press with the names of donors (to each of whom an acknowledgment will be sent) but without their individual subscriptions.

HELENA A. V. MAY.
KATHLEEN REES DAVIES.
E. MARY GURNER.
EDITH THURSBY FELHAM.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Commencement.
P. C. 784 Thomas, No. 2 Company, is highly commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for prompt action, when off duty, in a case of snatching. (This officer has been previously commended, as recently as April 23rd last).

Police School.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector are required to pass (not merely attend) an examination on Police Duties and Conduct as laid down in "The Pocket Policeman."

Members (except those on duty) will attend as indicated below. Uniform optional. The examination will take place at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. sharp each evening.

Monday, June 17.—Water Police and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, June 18.—No. 2 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 19.—No. 1 Platoon (except Water Police).

Thursday, June 20.—No. 3 Platoon.

Friday, June 21.—No. 7 Platoon.

Mounted Police will be examined particularly on the Traffic Regulations and the Water Police particularly on harbour duties.

Inspectors of Units are required to be in attendance in uniform with their respective units.

Dates for other Units than above will be published.

Service Rifles.

Members of No. 1 Platoon are requested to draw their Rifles from Armoury between 5.15 and 6.0 p.m. on Tuesday, June 11, or Friday, June 14.

U.S.R.C. Working Party.

Under Mrs. Keigwin—1056 roller bandages, 27 eye bandages, 598 swabs, 42 shell swabs, 12 pairs socks, 2 pairs operation stockings, 9 wool caps, 4 muffers, 8 balsalva helmets, 23 scrubbers.

Peak Club Working Party. Under Mrs. Sutherland—230 roller bandages, 126 many tail bandages, 264 shell swabs, 29 pairs socks, 788 sponge swabs, 100 pairs socks, 8 surgical stockings, 9 head bandages.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Cure by colour is at once the latest—as it is the oldest—of medical discoveries. In the middle ages, certain healing powers were ascribed to different colours by the physicians of the day. Later, the idea was ridiculed, and now it is being again adopted. Mr. Keene Prosser in his hospital at Walbrook Street, where many shell shock cases are under treatment, has equipped the place with "the green of spring, the yellow of sunlight, and the blue of the firmament, and has carried out an elaborate "colour cure" scheme. It will be interesting to note the results.

Pity the sorrows of a poor rat-catcher! The home papers are chronicling the complaints of Mr. B. L. Phillips, the champion rat-catcher of the world, and he claims to be who, with the help of his assistants, succeeded last year in catching no fewer than six million rodents. But the war, and the demand for man-power had come near to paralyzing the enterprising Phillips, with the result that the docks, warehouse, and markets of London are infested with rats to an unprecedented degree that seems to call imperatively for another "Pied Piper." First of all Mr. Phillips found that one by one his skilled men were taken from him; Tribunal scoffed at the idea that they were engaged in work of national importance and summarised their reply to Mr. Phillips' appeal in a "rotten" exclamation of "rats." Still Mr. Phillips persisted, and succeeded in perfecting a new rat trap declared to surpass any predecessor for the capture of the vermin. He relied on this to make good the loss of his skilled men and faced the future unafraid when the Ministry of Munitions commended the making of the trap.

The suggestion has been made by a Indian paper (says the *Advocate of India*) that our Universities should train young men for journalism and institute a degree for it as they have already done for commerce and agriculture. Nowhere in the world, not even in America, we believe, does there exist a separate faculty of journalism in any University nor are anywhere degrees in it granted. In England nowadays the best journalists have received ordinary training in the universities and have afterwards grounded on some practical experience on a newspaper in any capacity. Some forty years ago the late eminent author and journalist Sir Walter Besant started a special school or college for journalists, but it proved a failure, chiefly because there was no need of it and it served no useful purpose. What a capable journalist requires is wide culture, and that he acquires best at a university studying for the usual degree. What there is of specialism is not of a kind to be acquired in a school or college. That is best and most efficiently gained by entering the profession itself and doing say and every kind of honest grind.

But let us not be thought of as advocating journalism as a profession! Every journalist is supposed to love his work with a passion usually only given to lady-loves. It is rather the affection of the melodramatic stage villain who exclaimed to the heroine, "You know I love you, curse you." Journalism means hard work and little money, and our best advice to those about to join the profession is the same as that of Mr. Punch to those about to marry. As for special degrees in journalism, the idea strikes the average journalist as merely funny. The only special university for journalists is the world. Journalists are best trained somewhat in the manner of Mr. Samuel Weller whose father, it will be recalled, gave him an excellent education by turning him out on to the streets at the age of five. Our Indian friends no doubt would prefer the comfort and protective assistance of a university and the efficiency-ticket of a special degree, but they may take our word for it—there's nothing in it. Unless, of course, these things improve their newspaper-writing composition.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

A Splendid Pageant at Canton.

In conjunction with the Red Cross drive which has been so successfully carried on throughout the United States, the Canton Chapter of the American Red Cross has done splendid work. As a final event of the drive in Canton a pageant, in three episodes, showing some of the instances in which the Red Cross has done wonderful work, was planned to be given on May 30. It was originally planned to hold this pageant out of doors on the tennis courts, but the heavy rains on May 30 necessitated the postponement of the pageant. June 8 was set as the date on which it should be given, and this time the Pageant Committee planned on rain and decided to hold it in the Club Theatre. In order to accommodate comfortably all who came two performances were scheduled. The first was given at 2.30 in the Theatre, but as the day was fine the chairs and benches were moved out on the court and the second performance was held in the open air. With the background of trees the setting was wonderful. The boys from an American gun-boat did some quick work in dressing the stage with flags.

Mr. Wellens, as the Spirit of the World added to the impressiveness of his lines by a most wonderful delivery. He was dressed in purple and white, as were four small boys, his heralds and trumpet bearers.

Mrs. Job Fong, as the Spirit of China, spoke a few words in Chinese about the good work of the Red Cross in China. She was very striking in a costume of bright yellow with the flag draped about her.

Miss Nellie Elliott represented the Spirit of Great Britain and looked very impressive and martial with her bright helmet, her shield and trident.

Mme. Landry, as the Spirit of France, was lovely, and although she spoke in French no one could fail to understand her plea for her soldiers and her country.

When Mrs. Arthur Swan came slowly upon the stage, dressed in dull black, one's throat tightened and Belgium's grief and sorrow was back vividly, if indeed we have forgotten her at all.

Mrs. Morse, the Spirit of America, looked radiant with hope in her costume of Old Glory and her Liberty crown.

The Spirit of Red Cross was admirably portrayed by Miss Adella Dodge. She wore a white dress and a long bright red cape. At the end this cape was turned inside out and proved to be an immense Red Cross flag.

Eight tiny girls in fluffy dresses, "The Eyes of Love," and eight boys, "Boy Scouts," sought out the suffering, needy and distressed. The little girl, led by Miss Margaret Marr, did some very pretty dances.

Mrs. Warner as the Spirit of Japan; Mrs. Edmonds as Serbia; Mrs. Meinhardt, as Armenia; Mrs. Spencer, as Portugal; and Mrs. Groff, as Italy; were most effectively costumed, and their various roles were well portrayed.

In addition to their invaluable assistance in the draping of the flags of all nations which produced a most effective stage setting, the men of the U.S.S. also took part in a very pretty folk dance, and sailor fashion, bore out their reputation of being handy men at anything they undertake.

One feature of the Pageant which was especially impressive rendering of the song "Keep the Homes Fires Burning." A corps of Red Cross nurses and doctors marched upon the stage singing the song, and the entire cast joined in the chorus which so completely brought to the mind's eye thoughts of aching hearts and empty hearths that there were not many dry eyes in the audience.

The Pageant Committee feels deeply indebted to the Shanghai Defence Corps for their assistance, to the corps of Chinese doctors and nurses who appeared in Episode I, those who appeared as Belgian refugees, and in fact to each and every member of cast,

ALLEGED LIBEL.

Chinese Claims One Thousand Dollars.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court this morning, Wong Wa-sui, tea house owner, 40 Kreamer Street, Tai Kok Tsui, claimed \$1,000 for libel against Wong Kau.

Mr. Agassiz appeared for plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

In opening the case, Mr. Agassiz said they alleged that defendant had been guilty of defamation of character, both written and spoken, and libel and slander. The defendant sent a petition to the S. O. A. which alleged that plaintiff was wanting a monopoly of the tea house business, that he procured bad characters to assault defendant, that he posted placards about defendant to the effect that he harboured bad characters, ran gambling dens and opium dens; also that he dealt in illicit goods. Defendant also accused plaintiff of saying wrong things about his daughter.

Mr. Lindell was present in Court and stated that the S. O. A. had objected to giving any evidence in the case, on the grounds of public policy, and that the disclosure of the evidence might prove injurious to public interests. He based his objections on five grounds:—Firstly, that it might injure the friendly relations existing between the Secretariat and the Chinese community; secondly, it would diminish the confidence felt in the Secretariat by the Chinese community; thirdly, it would injuriously affect the gaining of information from the Chinese community by the Secretariat; fourthly, it would lessen the weight of the Secretariat when settling disputes; and, fifthly, it would be very inconvenient that such cases should become numerous.

Mr. Agassiz said that the Secretary of Chinese Affairs had no standing in the matter, but his Lordship pointed out that this argument was premature.

Plaintiff in the box, denied the allegations.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The election of the gunboat Kwong Hoo was held on the 8th inst. and was supervised by Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Admiral Lam Po Yik and a number of high officials and members of various societies. There were many bidders, but owing to \$200,000 being demanded as pledges for each tender only three tenders were offered. The boat was sold to the highest offer of \$1,201,000 made by the Chen Wa Company of Hongkong. As soon as the news was known the note currency immediately improved.

After the recapture of Shaki city, Yan Tai's troops in Chin Shan fled. The Authority has ordered Ngai Pong-ping to send a detachment to be stationed there.

Most of the dykes in the districts of Nam Hoi, Tung Koon, Pok Lo, Ya Yuen, Ching Yuen and Chung Sing are broken and hundreds of villages in each of these districts are flooded. Many sufferers are waiting for relief. Fortunately the weather has become better and the water shows a sign of abating. A report from Wu Chow on the 7th stated that the water there is now 49 ft. 4 inches (Chinese measure), or one foot lower than a few days ago.

and to all those who helped make the Pageant possible and successful. The credit of writing the pageant is due to Mrs. E. J. Weekes, Miss Hammer and Mr. J. V. Burrow, and the credit of staging and training is due Mr. E. J. Weekes.

The proceeds amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars and are to be devoted to Red Cross needs.—Communicated.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

Results of Saturday's Matches.

Despite the threatening weather, several Tennis League fixtures were played on Saturday, though a number had to be postponed on account of the damp courts.

"A" DIVISION.

C. R. C. v. U. S. R. C. Playing at home, the Chinese Recreation Club beat the U. S. R. C. by 64 games to 35, the scores being:—

Ng Sze Kwong and M. P. Lo beat Milner Jones and Gray 7-4, beat Bonnet and King 7-4, beat Crisp and Murray 8-5.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Milner Jones and Gray 9-2, beat Bonnet and King 10-1, beat Crisp and Murray 8-5.

Wong P. Kie and Yew Man Tzun beat Milner Jones and Gray 9-2, beat Bonnet and King 10-1, beat Crisp and Murray 8-5.

K. C. C. v. University. This match, on the University courts, resulted in a win for Kowloon. The details are not to hand.

"B" DIVISION.

Talkoo v. C.R.C. At Quarry Bay, the visitors were beaten by 57 games to 42. Scores:—

Seath and Aitchison beat Lee Fong and Geo. Lee 9-2, beat Lau Wei Man and Ho Wing Kin 9-2, lost to Un Hui Fan and Mok Hing Kin 5-6.

Gray and Prowse lost to Lee Fong and Geo. Lee 4-7, lost to Lau Wei Man and Ho Wing Kin 5-6, beat Un Hui Fan and Mok Hing Kin 7-4.

Scott and McCubbin beat Lee Fong and Geo. Lee 6-5, lost to Lau Wei Man and Ho Wing Kin 5-6, beat Un Hui Fan and Mok Hing Kin 7-4.

Civil Service v. University. The Civil Service won this match by 59 games to 40. Details:—

Wood and Hamilton beat Hung and Tan 6-5, beat Ang and Samy 8-3, lost to Wright and Shann 5-6. Bradbury and Clarke beat Ang and Samy 7-4, beat Wright and Shann 8-3, beat Hung and Tan 9-2.

Smalley and Woodman lost to Wright and Shann 4-7, lost to Hung and Tan 4-7, beat Ang and Samy 8-3.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

C. R. C. v. Queen's College. At Causeway Bay, Queen's College were beaten by 80 games to 39. Scores:—

C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son beat Choa and Wei 8-3, lost to Lo and Ramjahn 5-6, beat Lo and Nagan 10-1.

C. Choa and T. T. Ng beat Choa and Wei 8-3, beat Lo and Ramjahn 6-5, beat Lo and Nagan 9-2.

Choa Po Min and H. M. Lau beat Choa and Wei 7-4, lost to Lo and Ramjahn 2-9, lost to Lo and Nagan 5-6.

M. B. K. v. Indian School. This match, played at Causeway Bay, was won by M. B. K. The scores are not to hand.

LAWN BOWLS.

An Interesting Scottish Match.

The first of a series of bowls matches between teams representing Aberdeen and Dundee was played on the Police grounds on Saturday and resulted in a runaway victory for the former (skipped by Inspector Gerrard) who scored 27 to Dundee's 17, the latter team being skipped by Mr. J. J. Blake. On the tea adjournment, Dundee had a lead of two points (12 to 10), but Inspector McEwen then started in with the pipes, hoping to put heart into the Duncans, but somehow the charm did not work, and, instead of forging ahead, the Dundee players fell sadly to pieces! However, revenge is promised in the next match when it is hoped that Mr. D. Harvey, the original Dundee skip, will be available. Scores:—

Aberdeen. Dundee.
G. Watt. A. Simpson
J. J. Watt. J. B. Chapman
R. O. Watt. J. McLeod
Ins. Gerrard. J. J. Blake
(skip)—27 (skip)—17
Mr. C. Bond was the referee.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, of great help. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinette, Chenerville, Quebec, writes:—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

AS GENTLE AS NATURE

describes exactly the action of Pinkettes, they do their work entirely efficiently, yet without any of the after ill-effects of Salts and other drastic purgatives.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, gently stimulate the liver and help the appetite. Of all chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



That pain around your heart means pressure of gas, the result of indigestion. It does not mean heart disease. Pain in the region of the heart is almost never present in organic heart trouble.

Strength for the stomach is the one thing needed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, one after each meal, and a little care in the diet, will quickly restore you to health.

This is the proper treatment for indigestion and you can begin it to-day and start on the road to health by getting a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People from the nearest drug store. A copy of our new diet book is free on request, and the pills will be sent you by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, six for \$8, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Feast of St. Anthony.

We are informed by the Rector of St. Anthony's Church that, owing to the church being under repairs, the Feast of St. Anthony will not be celebrated in that church on Sunday next, the 16th instant.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 5.15 P.M. at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

JOINT SERVICE of the "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo from San Francisco originally shipped per s.s. "RINDANI" and

s.s. "KAWI" are hereby notified, that their cargoes having arrived per

s.s. "DEMBER" will be landed at their risk into the hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 18th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 17th June at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N. Agents,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1918.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BENRINNES."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,
Hongkong, June 10th, 1918.



"AERTEX"
The original
CELLULAR

We have now a full stock of
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From \$2.00 per garment.

PYJAMAS
WHITE and STRIPED
From \$6.00 per suit.

SHIRTS
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From 3/75 each.



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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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TELEPHONE 346



NEW STOCK
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**WATERPROOF
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RAINCOATS
A SMART SELECTION IN
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LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.
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HUBERT EISEL, FRANK MILLER, GERALD O'BRIEN, V. H.
SQUIRE, ALBERT SAMMONS, W. MURDOCH,
LONDON STRING QUARTETTE,
ETC.

AS LONG

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LEMON SQUASH
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MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN
LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarls. \$13.50
Bottle. \$1.20

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s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.
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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	(SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.)
	* Mishima Maru T. 16,000	(SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.)
	* Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Aki Maru T. 12,500	(SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m.)
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Aki Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

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* Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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TENYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	18,000	13th Aug.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	2th November.

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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thurs., 13th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs., 13th June at 8 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 19th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Wed., 19th June at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

A "Falling to Join" Remedy. At Salford Police Court, when a seaman was charged with failing to join a Government transport, the Ministry of Shipping suggested that in such cases defaulters shall be required to sign an agreement for service for the duration of the war. While such men will retain civilian rates of pay, they will be placed under a measure of naval discipline.

Size of U. S. Ships. The Shipping Board, says a recent Washington telegram has ordered a general increase in the size of all ships to be built from now onwards. The construction of three experimental, concrete ships of 7,500 tons each has been ordered on the Pacific coast. The wooden ships to be constructed will be of 5,000 tons instead of 3,000 tons. Steel ships will be built on the Great Lakes up to 5,500 tons, and the construction of 1,000 ton steel vessels on the Lakes, to be brought through the canal to the sea, is also under construction.

German Shipping Results. It will be remembered that the Silesian Steamship Co. (Schlesische Dampfer Co.) and the Berliner Lloyd of Breslau amalgamated about a year ago. The report of the joint concern is now available, and it shows that the company's earnings were 4,850,000 marks, against 3,820,000 marks in the previous year.

Against the working expenditure is given as 3,840,000 marks, as compared with 2,860,000 marks, while other expenses were 610,000 marks against 250,000 marks. The amount written off was 365,758 marks, against 278,912 marks, which resulted in a net loss of 12,589 marks as compared with a net profit of 391,076 marks in the previous year, so that the carry-over has been reduced to 3,951 marks. Last year the Silesian Steamship Co. paid a dividend of 6 per cent, so that cannot be said that the amalgamation has been for the better although, of course, the enormous increase in working costs has had effect. The total combined fleet is valued at 5,870,000 marks, against 4,140,000 marks; while the cash at bank is given as 1,110,000 marks as compared with 410,000 marks in the previous year. The report states that the exchange of shares has been satisfactorily carried through, with the exception of 87 shares in the Silesian Steamship Co. In regard to the future prospects of the company, a German financial paper states that no dividend has been paid for last year, but it is understood that navigation was re-opened during the latter part of January, and if there are no further disturbances this will be continued as long as the water continues to remain in a satisfactory level. In these circumstances the journal continues, it is to be hoped that favourable results can be reckoned upon as freights remain quite reasonable. The United Bugler and Freightship Co. (Vereingte Bugler-und Fracht-schiffahrts Gesellschaft), of Hamburg, has called an extraordinary meeting of shareholders for April 30, in order to come to some decision in regard to the proposed increase in capital from 4,000,000 marks to 6,000,000 marks. There is some opposition to the proposals of the directors, who want to issue new shares to the value of 2,000,000 marks only to the old shareholders at 170 per cent, and a counter proposal has been brought forward by a shareholder, who suggests that there should be allocated the whole of the 4,000,000 marks of new shares to the present shareholders at the rate mentioned on the basis of two new shares for every old one held. Another suggestion is that the style of the company should be altered. At the general meeting of the Prussian Rheinischen Steamship Co., which was held at Cologne recently the balance sheet for the year 1917 was brought forward and adopted. This showed that there had been a gross profit of 5,466 marks, against a loss of 8,230 marks in the previous year. After writing off 225,458 marks, as compared with 174,443 marks, which was taken out of the reserve, apparently, the net profit amounted to 281,138 marks. The dividend that is being distributed amounted to 4 per cent, compares with nil for the previous year. It was stated at the meeting that the restrictions in the Rhine River traffic and in working during the year 1917 were unrelaxed, and therefore costs kept persistently on the increase. The favourable results compare with the previous year are due to the good weather that prevailed, and also to the fact that the fullest advantage was taken of these conditions to push traffic as much as possible.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S UNDERTAKING TO THE VATICAN.

The Matter Discussed in Parliament.
London, June 3 (delayed).

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Government's agreeing to the request by the Vatican not to bombard Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the appeal by the Vatican was received by the British and French Governments and a reply in the terms already announced was sent after consultation and in agreement with the French Government. The Staff of the Air Ministry was also consulted. The action of the Germans in shelling Paris, despite our undertaking, would not be forgotten in the event of any similar appeal being made in the future.

Mr. Hall:—Did the Germans undertake that aircraft used in protecting the back areas would not be used for bombing hospitals and troops on Corpus Christi Day?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Air Ministry were of opinion that German aircraft would not be so used, if only because the notice was too short for an expedition to be made.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law said the decision was taken by the War Cabinet after full consideration of all the relevant facts.

Mr. Herbert Samuel:—Were the Germans asked reciprocally to spare places behind the Anglo-French lines?

Mr. Bonar Law:—No. Had we made such a request, it would have implied that we were making a bargain. We were not making a bargain, but doing what we thought was right.

Sir Frederick Whyte:—Has the Vatican made any representations to Germany regarding the bombardment of Paris on Good Friday?

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—We are not aware that the Vatican has done so, but we have drawn attention of the Vatican to the bombardment of Paris on Corpus Christi Day.

Future Requests.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the course of a speech at Hitchin, said that the decision not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day was not the decision of the Foreign Office but of the Cabinet as a whole. In view of the bombardment of Paris on the same day, the Government would look very differently on future requests of the same nature.

MORE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 2 (delayed).

The following Birthday Honours are announced:—
Privy Counsellors.—The Earl of Donoughmore, for special services rendered to the R. in connection with the visit to India of the Hon. E. S. Montagu.

Knighthood.—Mr. L. P. Watson, Cawnpore; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, Calcutta; Mr. Gordon Fraser, Madras; Mr. Hormaji Ardesir Wadia, barrister, of Bombay; Mr. Robert Aitken, of the Bank of Bombay; Rai Bahadur Seth; Mr. Sarupchand Hakumchand, banker of Central India; Mr. Edward Denison Ross, Principal of the School of Oriental Studies.

Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.—Vice Admiral Wemyss and General Sir A. A. Barrett.

Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.—Surgeon General H. D. Rolleston; Lieut. Gen. Sir H. T. Cox; Lieut. Gen. H. Hudson; Lieut. Col. Sir F. E. Ponsonby; Sir H. G. Frank, Director General of Lands at the War Office.

Companions of the Order of the Bath.—Colonels P. J. Miles, E. L. Sullivan, L. W. Shakespear and Lieut. Col. J. B. Smith.

Knight of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.—Colonel Sir W. E. Lawrence, Sir E. J. Poynter, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Keogh, Companion of the Imperial Service Order.—J. E. Bandaru, ex-Commissioner of Requests at Kelat, Ceylon.

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Mr. A. H. Lemon, British Resident at Negri Sembilan, Malay States.

London, June 3 (delayed).

The following have been made Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and George:—Mr. Richard Lake, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan; Mr. John Hagan, Naval Minister of Canada; Mr. Timothy Coghlan, late Agent General for New South Wales; Professor Osadman, for services in connection with oil-bearing lands in the Colonies; and Mr. Edward Mitchell, leader of the Victorian Bar.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

Bombing of Hospitals and Rest Camps.

London, June 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that German aeroplanes have been most active recently, bombing in the rear especially hospitals and rest camps. Five men were killed and 10 injured by a bomb in a camp at Villers Cotteret, on May 27. Numerous aeroplanes returned in the evening. The first bomb fell on a hospital canteen and a nurse was buried in the ruins. A party of nurses and Territorials belonging to the camp staff were bombarded mercilessly till three o'clock in the morning, when the aircraft descended more low. The nurses took refuge in a cornfield and sheltered under some trees, round which they moved continually as the aircraft circled above. Other aeroplanes arrived at daybreak, but French aeroplanes soon arrived and dispersed the raiders, falling five.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR DUTCH SHIPS.

London, June 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, telegraphing on June 3, says that, after protracted delay, Germany has granted safe conduct to two steamships to proceed to America in exchange for vessels of similar tonnage from America carrying foodstuffs, in accordance with the United States' offer when Dutch shipping was taken over.

TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

London, June 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the insurrection is spreading to Aidin, south-east of Smyrna. An entire regiment at Konia refused to go to Palestine and seized the artillery and took refuge in the mountains. They annihilated the troops sent against them.

GERMAN PIRATES ATTACK FISHING FLEET.

London, June 3 (delayed).

A U-boat on Thursday night attacked the Irish fishing fleet off the coast of County Down and sank twelve of the boats. Only the fact that the pirate was interrupted in the work and submerged, prevented the destruction of the whole fleet of forty. The outrage has caused indignation in County Down.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

London, June 3 (delayed).

The Daily Mail correspondent at Tokyo says it is the view in competent circles that while the decision to intervene in Siberia is in abeyance, immediate steps should be taken to help the Siberian population with necessary commodities like boots and clothing, before the Germans do so.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH CONVOY TO EAST INDIES.

London, June 4 (delayed).

The Netherlands Government has announced that a convoy, consisting of the Noordam, carrying Government officials of the Dutch Indies, Army Officers and Government supplies, the Bengalia, as a coaler, and escorted by the battleship Heros, Helderik, and the auxiliary cruiser Tabanas, will sail from Texel in the middle of June for the Dutch Indies via the Cape. The warships will carry only military personnel and military stores. No mails will be carried and no search of this convoy will be tolerated, but the usual formalities regarding the showing of papers will be observed in the event of meeting a belligerent warship.

OUR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, June 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the effectiveness of the Allied air raids on Germany is further illustrated by the attendance at a meeting of the Cologne Town Council of the Chief of Staff of the German Air Force, who explained why warning was not given until too late. He also made a statement in camera regarding the damage done by Allied air raids in West Germany.

TERRIBLE TALE OF GERMAN ATROCITY.

London, May 30 (delayed).

Joseph Mason, a fisherman, of Boston, repatriated from Germany after fourteen months of captivity, having lost both hands as a result of German inhumanity, tells a terrible tale of submarine atrocity. He was fishing in a trawler on April 6, 1918, when a German submarine fired forty or fifty shots, after which the trawler was sunk. The crew of ten were put in a small boat in mid-ocean in heavy seas. They drifted helplessly in the bitter cold and half a gale and in drenching rain. They were not picked up until after five nights of awful suffering. Nine died from exposure. Mason was the only survivor. He was badly frost-bitten and taken prisoner by a second German submarine.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

London, June 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, Anti-Soviet Cossacks hanged the President of the Bolshevik Commissioners of the Don Republic, who was the chief organizer of the Cossack movement against General Kaledin.

A SMART GREEK SUCCESS.

London, June 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, a Greek victory in Macedonia resulted in the capture of Donoselo, a range of steep heights which were a veritable fortress, with deep tunnels and defended by machine guns, in every direction. The Bulgarians were surprised by the Greeks who were upon them as soon as the barrage had lifted.

THE LUXURY TAX.

London, June 3 (delayed).

In the House of Commons, the luxury tax proposals were debated from the present Budget. Mr. Bonar Law undertaking to bring in a separate Bill on the subject.

BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

London, June 3 (delayed).

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the recommendations of the Committee on bank amalgamations would be carried out by legislative means. Meanwhile, a Committee, including Lord Inchcape, would advise regarding the desirability of any of the postponed amalgamation schemes.

THE WAR WILL BE WON IN THE AIR.

Admirable in every respect, vigorous, true to life, specially timely in view of Lord Rothermere's declaration in favour of reprisals, and splendidly fresh is the story of "An Airman's Outings" (Blackwood, 5s. net), by "Contact," a flying man of renown, writes "W" in the Daily Mail.

None is more convinced than he that the war will be won in the air. Towards the end of the war hostilities in the air will become as decisive as hostilities on land or sea. By the end of 1918 aircraft numbered in tens of thousands and with extraordinary capacity for speed, climb, attack will make life a burden to ground troops, and compromise lines of communication, cause repeated havoc to factories and strongholds, and promote loss of balance among whatever civilian populations come within range of their activity.

Those pundits who once disbelieved in air warfare are having its importance impressed on them in very painful wise, so that they will hardly question "Contact's" verdict.

It is a great story "Contact" has to tell, for he belongs, or did belong, to the squadron which the Home Guard most. Many of his company have "gone west"; to these his book is worthily dedicated. There are pages which make the heart throb; for of these men it may be said that "saving mankind," themselves they seemed to save, "if a liberty may be taken with one of the noblest war poems in our language. There was "Uncle" hit by a bullet which entered the large artery of thigh in an air fight. He might have lived if he had put a tourniquet round his

high instead of continuing the fight. But he did not and killed his man.

So fast they went that one night fourteen sat down to dine of whom eight "ate their last dinner on earth." Yet "Contact" with a fine gesture weaves away the idea that the airman shines above all others in heroism. On the contrary, he awards the palm to the infantry in a memorable passage. The airman's period of danger is only two to four hours; the infantryman's is the best part of twenty-four hours. The airman has snug quarters, a bath, and a good mess; the infantryman lives on rations and sleeps in joy mud and in wet and muddy clothes.

And in the game of poker played with life, death, and the will to destroy the airman has but to reckon with two marked cards: the Ace of Clubs representing Boche aircraft, and the Knave of Diamonds representing the "Kaiser's" aircraft. (Antiaircraft guns) whereas when the infantryman strikes his existence he must remember that each sleeve of the old Boche Death contains half a dozen cards.

The book is so good that there is something worthy to quote in almost every page. There is, too, in all its hairbreadth adventures an air of liveliness and high spirits which makes it really entertaining. A delicious new name for the Headquarters reports is revealed to us in "Comie Guts."

An airman's quaint variant of "The Old Tarzanian Joke" is presented: The young aviator was dying; And as 'neath the wreckage he lay (he lay).

To the A.M. assembled around him These last parting words he did say:

"Take the cylinders out of my kidneys, The connecting rod out of my brain (my brain), From the small of my back take the crank shaft, And the whole thing bang away."

CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSED.

A DIVISION ON THIRD READING.

Protests in the Interests of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon to deal with the Conscription Bill and matters arising therefrom. His Excellency the Governor presided and there was a full attendance of members. A noteworthy feature was the presence of several members of the public, including Mr. A. H. Harris, Mr. F. O. Jenkin, Mr. Eldon Foster, Mr. A. H. Crew, and two strangers.

Some Queries.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock put the following questions:—

1. Will men who are eligible for service under the General Military Service Ordinance, and who are either—

(a) Members of the Belchers 6-inch section who have been through special training there and have passed in gunnery tests; or

(b) men of the Engineer Section who have passed in the required tests,

be given the opportunity of proceeding to England and of there joining up with some unit in which their training will be of use to them and to the Empire?

2. Will men who joined any of the various branches of the Volunteer Forces of this Colony either before the War or within 3 months after its commencement, and have not been home for over 6 years, be given the option of proceeding to England to join up?

3. As regards Government Civil Servants,

(i) Will not those Civil Servants who have left for home, under the express undertaking of the Government of this Colony to the effect that their Military pay shall be made up to their full Civil pay, be given the benefit of that undertaking and not be compelled to come in, against their will and contrary to the said undertaking, under the new scheme for separation allowances, insurance, etc.?

(ii) Will all Civil Servants who have gone home to fight, other than those falling under the above head (i), and if not, what classes of such Civil Servants, be allowed to enjoy the privilege under the new scheme?

(iii) Will the Government, in the case of those who have left, or may leave, the Colony on War Service, take steps for the purpose of insuring that their rights under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinances or regulations are not lost or prejudiced by any omission to keep up the periodical payments to the Fund?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. This is a question for the Military Authorities to decide. This Government is not prepared to make representations on the subject.

2. It is not proposed to give such option, except in the case of men who applied to the Military Service Commission prior to the 20th May, 1918.

3. (i). The answer is in the affirmative.

(ii). All Civil Servants who have gone home to fight fall under Head (i). Civil Servants now in the Colony who volunteered their services prior to the 20th May, 1918, will be treated in the same manner as Civil Servants under Head (i), with the option, if approved by the Secretary of State, of coming under the new scheme, if they prefer it.

(iii). In the case of the officers mentioned, subscriptions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund are and will be deducted from the pay due to such Officers.

Supplementary questions were asked by Mr. Pollock and Mr. Pollock, on the question of allowances in the course of which it transpired that the Chamber of Commerce had addressed questions to the Governor on the point.

His Excellency replied that replies had been sent to the Chamber of Commerce, and all that he could do now was to make the best of the situation.

Government would deal as sympathetically as it could with all aspects of the separation allowance question.

The Bill in Committee.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill, instituted an Ordinance to provide for the raising of a force the members of which shall be liable to service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony during the present war.

The Hon. Attorney General moved several amendments, one of which was to the effect that the Tribunal would contain a substantial commercial majority. A new Clause 11 was added and also a new Clause 10, this reading as follows:—

"(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint three persons two of whom shall be commercial men, to act as assessors upon appeals to the Governor in Council under the provisions of this Ordinance.

"(2) Every such assessor shall during his tenure of office as such assessor be entitled to be present at all proceedings whatsoever in any such appeal."

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak moved that Clause 6 be recommitted, and this being agreed to, he then moved that the words "and British trade in the Far East" be added to the section which said that the Tribunal could grant exemption on grounds of Imperial expediency or essential interests of the Colony.

He went on to state that the Chamber of Commerce viewed with no little concern the words of the Hon. Attorney General which he used on Thursday in dealing with the question of trade. The phrase that "the old standard of business as usual must be swept away" had given them cause for alarm, and he moved that the words be inserted because it was the unanimous wish of the Chamber of Commerce that they should be. He said that the Chamber of Commerce would yield in patriotism to no one, but they had to object to what now seemed to be a spirit of calling up every man possible without due regard to all the interests of the Colony. He proceeded to review the whole question of the importance of Hongkong's trade to the British Empire and said that the trade controlled from Hongkong was of such a nature as to be almost vital to the Empire's welfare.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale supported, saying that the Chamber of Commerce asked for compulsory service for two reasons. One was that as many men as possible could be sent to fight, and the other was that those which it was necessary to retain would be free from the impositions which were made against them. There was no doubt that the Chamber intended that the trade interests in the Far East should be protected in the Bill, and if the local Government agreed he thought that those words should be included. If they did not agree, the Bill should be referred back to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, so that they could all know where they stood.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock supported in the course of a lengthy speech and said that it was never intended to send men to the front to such an extent that the business of the Colony would be interrupted.

The Hon. Mr. Lee Chu-pak remarked that if that were so the Chamber should not have asked for conscription in the Colony at all.

His Excellency the Governor replied that the amendment could not be accepted because the term "British trade in the Far East" was too wide. He went on to say that the Government were quite prepared to give due consideration to what they considered essential interests, but there was no doubt that there were some businesses not essential and those would have to suffer.

The Hon. Attorney General repeated his assurance given on the first reading, that all essential trade interests should be carefully considered.

Further remarks were made by Mr. Holyoak, Mr. Landale, Mr. Sheldrake and His Excellency, the latter finally stating that the Government could not accept the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock moved a division, and the amendment was lost by the official vote being given against the amendment.

This closed the committee stage of the Bill, and the third reading was then taken. Mr. Holyoak saying that he regretted that he would have to challenge the reading because the matter was so important.

His Excellency regretted that the Bill was not being passed unanimously and thought that hon. members could give the Government a little impetus for being experienced in drafting Bills and knowing the dangers likely to arise from the introduction of such a wide phrase. He stated that the assurance that he had given would have been sufficient to have made unnecessary a division on the third reading.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock moved for a division, and, on this being taken, the whole of the unofficial members, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Lee Chu-pak, voted against the Bill.

The Bill was therefore read a third time and passed. His Excellency then remarking that he wished to thank the hon. members for their patient consideration of that most important Bill. He was certain that the legislation they had just passed would result in a not inconsiderable addition to the fighting contribution in young men, and that the Chamber of Commerce, which the Colony had asked to make a contribution to the war effort, would be relieved of the strain of the Colony.

DAY BY DAY.

Another Motorist Killed.

A Chinese boy, aged six years, has been admitted to the French Hospital, suffering from injuries to his head, sustained by being knocked down yesterday by a private motor-car.

Dead Man's Mishap.

A Chinese who is dead, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received by being knocked down by a train on the Kowloon Canton Railway. His injuries are slight.

Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese who was arrested as he was coming off a Canton steamer yesterday with over eight hundred lottery tickets in his possession was fined, by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, \$500, or three months' hard labour.

Snatcher Sentenced.

Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocky on a Chinese who was charged this morning with snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle at Hang-hom. The bangle was snatched from the arm of a two-year-old girl, who was being carried on the back of a woman.

The Military Medal.

The appended is an extract from the London Gazette:—"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the following non-commissioned officers:—H.K.S.B., R.G.A.—No. 1824, A/Nair Lathi Singh; No. 1422, A/Nair Ghulam Hussain."

Toy Pistol.

After a lengthy hearing before Mr. E. D. O. Wolff, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese who was charged with stealing a number of toy pistols from the godowns at Kowloon, was discharged. It was stated by a witness that he saw the man crouching by the side of a wall and when asked what he was doing he replied that he was a scold employed at the wharf and was only waiting there. When searched the man was found to have the toy pistols concealed under his clothing. The attendant admitted being found by the watchman as stated, but stoutly denied having the articles in his possession. The evidence was so contradictory that his Worship discharged the man.

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This closed the committee stage of the Bill, and the third reading was then taken. Mr. Holyoak saying that he regretted that he would have to challenge the reading because the matter was so important.

His Excellency regretted that the Bill was not being passed unanimously and thought that hon. members could give the Government a little impetus for being experienced in drafting Bills and knowing the dangers likely to arise from the introduction of such a wide phrase. He stated that the assurance that he had given would have been sufficient to have made unnecessary a division on the third reading.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock moved for a division, and, on this being taken, the whole of the unofficial members, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Lee Chu-pak, voted against the Bill.

The Bill was therefore read a third time and passed. His Excellency then remarking that he wished to thank the hon. members for their patient consideration of that most important Bill. He was certain that the legislation they had just passed would result in a not inconsiderable addition to the fighting contribution in young men, and that the Chamber of Commerce, which the Colony had asked to make a contribution to the war effort, would be relieved of the strain of the Colony.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'
HIGH GRADE

Embassy

NO. 77
CIGARETTES.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

War Bond Tickets
ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

LAST 3 DAYS

OF SALE
BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW
PRICE \$5.00 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTEL, BANKS, Etc.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

The New Board: Planters seek a Leader.

Simla, May 15.—The Government of India have addressed the Local Governments on the question of the constitution and work of the Publicity Board, the central organisation of which will be soon formed in Simla. It is understood that this Board will be composed of officials and non-officials, both European and Indian, with Sir William Vincent

as Chairman. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments will consult competent non-official opinion at every stage of the work of this Board. The other Boards which have been constituted as a result of the Delhi Conference will set to work very soon. Sir Claude Hill will preside over the Foodstuffs Board, Sir Sankaran Nair will take charge of the Communications Board, and Sir George Barnes will control the Board dealing with resources. The Man-Power Board will be dealt with by a highly competent body among which will be His Excellency the Com-

mander-in-Chief. Madras, May 14.—At the recent Rubber Planters' Conference at Cochin, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the Conference, in view of the requirements of the Government of India for man requests, the Government not only to consult Non-Official European opinion but to take the matter up further with a view to helping the individual to decide whether his duty lies to employer to whom he is under the Government or to the Empire for which he is to fight. It can take as all."

POST OFFICE.

No. unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Akhuz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only. The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Durban and Cape Town—11th June, 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji—11th June, 9 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m.
Japan via Moji—11th June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—11th June, Noon.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.
Saigon—11th June, 3 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 12th June.
Japan via Moji—12th June, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—12th June, 2 p.m.
THURSDAY, 13th June.
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, 14th June.
Tientsin—14th June, 11 a.m.
TUESDAY, 18th June.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—18th June, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—18th June, 2 p.m.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
Tokyo, Japan

WEATHER REPORT.

June 10d. 11h. 37m.—Pressure has increased slightly over Indo-China, and decreased slightly over moderately elsewhere; it is highest in the Pacific in the vicinity of the Bonins. The southern depression has merged into the general low pressure over S.W. China, and another depression is central over Korea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.97 inch. Total since January 1st 18.57 inches against an average of 23.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Victoria	6a	29.83				0
Namoo	5a	29.81				0
Hakodati	5a	29.85			SW	0
Tokio						1
Rochi		29.80			SW	1
Nagasaki		29.87			W	4
Kobe		29.87			SW	1
Osaka		29.87			SW	1
Naha		29.91			SW	1
Shanghai		29.81			SW	0
Shanghai	6a	29.87	47	85	SW	6
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiuchang						
Changsha		29.80	66	95	SW	10
Shanghai		29.79	67	100	SW	2
Canton		29.83	75	93		0
Amoy						
Swatow						
Taihu	5a	29.81	73	94		2
Taihu		29.80	77			0
Taihu		29.79	77		SW	2
Kobe		29.80	77		SW	2
Osaka		29.78	75		SW	2
Canton	6a	29.63	75	98	SW	1
Hankow		29.66			SW	5
Ichang		29.65	77	98	SW	2
Wuchow						
Shanghai	7a	29.72	73	98	SW	4
Shanghai		29.71	79			0
C. St. J.		29.76	77		SW	2
Amoy	6	29.80	79	84	SW	2
Amoy		29.81	75	78	SW	2
Manila		29.81	75	81		0
Legaspi		29.78	75	82		2
Tacloban						
Holbo						
Surigao						
Guam	4.30					
Lasnan	6		80	96	SW	2

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 10, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached cloud, or drizzling rain, or fog, or gloomy, or hail, or lightning, or overcast, or passing shower, or squally, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.71	29.68	29.63
Temperature	83	76	85
Humidity	83	93	73
Wind Direction	E. N.E.	S.	
Force	5	1	2
Weather	0	or	2
Rain	1.10	0.00	1.95
Highest temp. air temperature on the 10th			79
Lowest			74

H.K. Observatory, June 10, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 10th June to 16th June.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 10	11.15	4.15
Tues. 11	11.25	4.25
Wed. 12	11.35	4.35
Thurs. 13	11.45	4.45
Fri. 14	11.55	4.55
Sat. 15	12.05	5.05
Sun. 16	12.15	5.15

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JUNE, 11th, 12th, & 13th, 1918.

EDWIN ARDEN

IN
"SIMON THE JESTER"
(in 5 parts.)

"LOVE AND DUTY."

A Screaming Comedy.

Captain Bainsfather's Cartoons.
ETC., ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of

A Large Quantity of Machinery, Shipchandery, etc., etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY the 12th & 13th June, 1918.

commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Machinery & Shipchandery etc., etc.

as follows:—

1 7 1/2 K. W. Kerosene Lighting Set 110 volts, complete with switchboard and accessories.

7 Worthington Horizontal Duplex Pumps.

3 Worthington Centrifugal pumps.

2 Worthington Triplex power pumps.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Vertical Engine 10 1/2 H.P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Long Stroke Engine 35/45 I. H. P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Short Stroke Engine 18 H. P.

2 Vertical High Speed Air Compressors with Air Receivers.

1 Automatic Aerated Water Machine (complete).

1 Single Phase Motor 1 1/2 H. P.

1 Motor driven generator.

1 30 H. P. Aster Kerosene Engine (complete).

1 Allen Jaw Riveter having a reach of 55", suitable for operation by steam of 60 to 70 lbs. pressure and also by compressed air.

1 Drill Grinding Machine.

7 Drills.

Also

Brass and Iron Angles, Globe and Check Valves, Steel Hammer 1 1/2 to 12 lbs., Rubber Gloves, Asbestos Powder, Steel Angles, Leclanche Glass Jars, Glass bottles, 100 doz. Mattooks, Steel Wheel Barrows, Chubb's Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Crucibles, Mechanical Indicators, Wotan and Carbon Lamp (100-220 volts) sundry electric gear and fittings.

And

2 Chubb's Safes

1 Chatwood Safe

1 Eger's Safe (Extra large)

1 French Cabinet Safe

25 cases Nitric Acid

5 cases Pick Handles

24 G. E. & Westinghouse 16" Fans

25,000 Cartridges Remington '22 short

14 Sheets Admiralty, Drab and Red Rubber Sheetings

On view from Monday, the 10th June, 1918.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

Hongkong 29th May, 1918.

GERMANY'S EIGHTH WAR LOAN.

Zurich, Switzerland, March 18.

—To-day the subscription to the eighth German war loan begins.

As in the previous loans, there will be issued two kinds of securities, 5 per cent. in stock, and 4 1/2 per cent. in treasury annuities.

In reality, these treasury annuities may be considered as a short term loan, for the date of the payment of the first instalment (one-tenth) is fixed for January 2, 1919. The repayment of these annuities will be made at 110, which represents an average interest rate of more than 5 1/2 per cent. The loan will be issued at 98.

The success as regards the amount subscribed will undoubtedly be very considerable.

Since December 15, 1917, the Reichsbank had been issuing treasury bills at preferred interest rates, providing the buyer pledges the use of the sum due on them for war loan subscriptions.

In the month of December nearly a thousand million marks of these treasury bills with such obligations of subscription to war loan were sold; in January more than three thousand million and in February again one thousand million.

In this way, the Government cleverly exploited the peace illusions in December and January, in order to guarantee under any conditions a loan of at least 5,000,000,000 marks.

Further 1,800,000,000 marks of interest on the seven former war loans will be due on April 2, 1918, and there is no doubt that the whole amount will be used for fresh subscriptions.

Since the beginning of December all German banks have been accepting deposits at higher rates of interest, on condition that the sum will be used for war loan subscriptions.

Combined, these various sums already earmarked for the war loan amount at least to 9,000,000,000 marks, or \$2,250,000,000. As a further inducement to subscription the German agricultural press brings announcements that the Government will sell this summer part of the booty taken in Russia, especially horses, seed, and carriages. The military authorities have declared that payment can be made only in war bonds.

They thus hope to induce the agricultural population to subscribe to the loan. It must also be remembered that the taxes of the Empire and of the Federated States can be paid with war loan scrip, which is accepted everywhere by the Government's cashiers at par.

Cargo Accumulated in Japan.

It is estimated that the total amount of export cargo accumulated at the different ports in Japan is 480,000 tons, excluding that consigned to China. The bulk of the accumulated cargo is consigned to the United States. The next largest amount is for Australia. Cargo for India and Europe is also awaiting shipment. The amount of export cargo accumulated at Yokohama is roughly 170,000 tons while that at Osaka and Kobe comes up to 220,000 tons. At Hakodate ports the congested cargo amounts to 25,000 tons, and at Nagoya and Moji to 25,000 tons and 10,000 tons.